

A
CONTINVA-
TION OF MORE
NEWES FROM THE PALA-
TINATE, and diuers parts in EV-
ROPE, and out of EVROPE,
as BRAZILE, and
BARBARY.

WITH THE REMAINING
of Count Mansfield and the Duke of
Brunswicke about Luxembourg, in hope of
the expectation of the Peace
at Brussels.

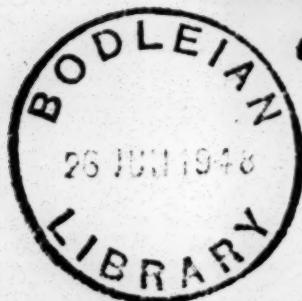
Likewise relating the strange Aduenture
which happened to a small English Pinnace,
in surprizing a great Portugall
Shippe.

The 26. of July.

LONDON,
Printed by B. A. for Nicholas Bourne and
Thomas Archer, and are to be sold at the
Royall Exchange, or in Popes-head
Pallace. 1532.

The Contents of a Letter to a speciall
Friend, concerning the affaires of
Europe.

THIS WEEKE you shall beare of no fighting, nor further trouble, then you know already: yet the dayly Letters affoord matter sufficient both of pleasure and varietie, all which are translated for thy contentment, being most of them in Dutch. As for such as are written to the Merchants in London from foreine Paris, according to their mixture of Busynesse and Newes, I haue contracted them, as you see, and culled them out, to give you notice of the affaires of Europe, and what is likely to be the issue of these troubles. But whereas you expect, and that with great longing, the Busynesse of the Palatinate: in this time of cessation, you must not looke for fighting euery day, nor taking of Townes; but as they happen, you shall know. In the meane while, take this in good part: For as I conceiue, it will affoord you much pleasure, and in the publication content the Reader, if he be not too too curious.





NEUVES FROM
BRAZIL, AND BARBARY,
With some other Occurrences
of EUROPE.



Rom Brazil, and those parts inhabited by the Portugalls, we vnderstand, that the trafick by the Riuers of Marinaon continued fairely with the Canniballs, or Sauages, till at last, by reason of some discontentments, they were enforced to rayse an Army of 1500. Portugals from Santos, Spirito Santo, Porto Desidero, and other Townes and Places of garrison, and inhabited on each side the Riuer, in this part of *America*: With which Army, and twicc as many Sauages in their obedience, they not onely marched through a Desart, and came to the Riuer of Marinaon, but had many Battailes with the Cannibals of Patago, who vsed to deuoure their men:

with the *Wayanases*, who sell their Children and Wiues : with the *Porreies*, who lye in Nets betweene two Posts : with the *Way-nambuchs*, who take Strangers, and fat them vp with *Cassany Meale*, for their Wiues to eate, especially when they be with Childe : with the *Parauians*, who haue store of *Palmitos*, Snakes called *Poyneyuas*, and Nuts of goodly Pine-trees : with the *Iequerepipaus*, and *Piauitans*, who are rich in Sugar Canes: with the *Motaijans*, who haue Sider-trees, and make them great Boates of the Barkes: and with the *Tamvians*, who bedeck them-selues with Feathers, and seeme indeede monstrous Eagles. With all these sauage and barbarous Nations were the *Portugals* enforced to fight, very neere two thousand English mile from *Santos*, and the iland *S. Sebastian*, as well to maintaine the Iurisdiction they themselues had gotten ouer them, and the possession of the Sugar-Mills, as to defend their Friends and Confederats: Against whom, the Sauages that inhabited further off, would come downe in whole Battalions, both through the Desarts and the Riuers, & many times shew themselues in

in thousands; their chiefeſt Weapons, Bowes and Arrowes. And although the Portugals had now continued their Iurisdiction full fourſcore yeeres, and behaved themſelues with Lordly magniſcence amongſt them: yet did theſe people ſtill repine, & thought it was not well for ſtrangers to vſurpe their Libertie. This Letter was written from William Clarke, an Englishman dwelling with a Portugal in Santos, of the family of the Sayas, and ſo brought to London from Libleone.

From Barbary likewiſe wee haue Newes by the ſame Ship, that after Muly Hamets riſing to the three Kingdomes of Moluccos, Feffe, and Sus, the perillous Warres began betweene his three ambitious ſonnes, Muler ſbeck, Muly Boteres, and Muley Sidan: ſo that the diſſention doth ſtill continue, & is very likely to continue, as is preſaged by a number of Grashoppers that came out of Guiney into Barbary, and ſo deuoured the graſſe and fruits of the Earth, that they knew not how to kill them.

They ſay further, that the trading of the Mores into Guiney and Gago for Gold Ore, and ſandie Gold, is renewed: and that contrary

contrary to all expectation, they haue admitted *English* men amongst them, who yet are very icalous and suspitious of their loyaltie, and therefore stand the better on a guard of circumspection.

From *Guiney* likewise wee heare, that our *English* are better welcommed to the *Negros* about *Sinega*, then the *Mores*: For althoughe the Marchants carry from *Moluccas* to the *Negros*, Cloth, Amber, Beades, Corall, and especially Salt, which they buy of the *English* many times in *Barbary*; yet are they hated of them, cuer since *Iudar Basba* depriued them of the City of *Gago*, which standeth by the Riuer *Synega*, three hundred Leagues in the firme Land: where they built an *Alpandeca* for *Barbarian* Marchants, and a *Custome-House* for the King.

This Journey is six moneths from *Barbary*: of which, two are through sandie Deserts, where no inhabitants remaine. They are directed by certaine Pilots: but if they loose themselues, they die with Famine, or lacke of Water; whose Carkasses consume not, but maketh *Mummy* or *Orema* flesh euery way,

way, as physicall or medicinall, as that which commeth from *Alexandria*; they neuer trauell vnder two or three hundred in a company: they carry commonly water through these Deserts on Cammels backes; and if it fail, they kill the Camels and drinke their bloud: This commoditie of salt is bought both of Moores, and English at *Tegazza*, and they giue ready gold for it. But the English goe seldome by land, but go to sea to *Ginney*, and from the hauen 500. miles downe the riuier, or if you will, many riuers to the *Negros*: yea those of *Ethiopia* come likewise to them and traffike for commodities, but the Allegators are very dangerous. For by reason of the heat, when our men wash themselues, they are many times taken and carried away without recouery by these beasts, who are so strong & cruell, that if they catch hold either of horse or cow, they draw all into the water, and carry them to their dens, and so feed vpon them. These Letters were sent to a Merchant of credit, who hath a Factor at *Capo de Verde*.

From *Spaine* they write, that there are great searches, that neither bullion nor coine be ca-

ried out of the Countrey.

From *Tunis* they write, that the new *Viceere* at Constantinople, to shew his power and authority, did *Manswold* the *Bashaw*, a terme proper to such as are put from their places, & sent thither one *Solyman Catanea*, as *Begierbeg*, who presently mustered both the Souldiers and the gallies, taking an oath of them all for their loyalty and obedience to the house of *Othoman*; he likewise sent to the *Bashaw* of Argier to know the number of the Pirats, & what *English* were amongst them, by way of mixture: which when they all vnderstood, a Present was prepared, & so the matter was quieted, and the Pirats went to worke as fast as they were wont, ioyning with the *Hollanders* to annoy the King of *Spaine* what they could.

From *Malta* they write, that the *Granprior* hath obtained leaue of the Pope to make 20. Knights more, to which the Pope is so resolute and contented, that he not onely renewed and augmented their pensions, but paied the charges both of their ceremonics and apparel.

From

From *Rome* they write, that the late Bull for the election of Pope containing the strict ordering the busynesse, is answered, and condemned by an vnknowne man as erroneous, and full of grosse ouersights : insomuch that *Gregory the 15* now Pope, hath set out another containing an excommunication of him who presumed so to write ; and of all those who are easily wrought vpon to beleue the same.

From *Naples* they write, that there is a new Gouernour sent to the Castle of Saint *Erma*, one *Eregosa Mirandula* ; of whom the Viceroy is very icalous, as if hee should vnderhand ouer-watch his actions, and write into Spaine the occasion of the former discontentments, especially that the towne of Manfredonio on the shore of the Golph of Venice, in *Brutia* complained, that by reason of his negligence, and corruption, the Turkes Gallies had come vpon them and spoiled them the last yeere, for which they had promise of recompence, but neuer received penny.

From *Switzerland* they write, that the Go-
B 2 uernour

uerneour of Millane hath sent new forces into Fort Fuentes, and they of the countrey haue sent Ambassadours to *Venice, Mantua, Millane, and Turine*, by way of iustification : and complaint – of iustification that the last insurrections against the Spaniards, was grounded vpon the preseruation of their liues, and defending their ancient liberties, and therefore desired their assistance according to *antiqua fœdera*, especially the Venetians, whom they call their Patrons : of complaint ; that they were compelled to bring in their best prouisions to the Spanish Garrisons ; whereby, that which they were wont to make money of, and raise their liuing, was now conuerted to the vse of such as would keepe them vnder.

From the Palatinate letters assure, that although there is little or nothing to doe : yet doe our English Generals, carefully prouide against the enemies, as farre as lies in their power to reduce and gouerne the countrey, and prferue and strengthen such places, namely *Manheim, Franckendale, and Heidelberg*, as are auailable to the recovery of the

the whole principalitie : and whereas Rumor was malicious against their peace and prosperitie, as if all were lost indeed : It is not so, for there hath not these three weekes bee[n]e an enemie within the Palatinate, except *Gonzales de Cordua*, who keepeth good quarter at *Oppenbem*, as we doe at *Mainbem*, and all expecting the good successse of the busynesse at *Brussels*. Besides, whereas it was reported that *Tilley* was gone after *Brunswick*, there is no such matter, he is only with-drawne by *Bauarias* appointment from the Palatinate, as the Emperor hath commanded, till the truce be determined, and now lieth about the kils beyond *Heidlebergh* : both to refresh his Army, and to defend the passages into *Bauaria*, as also to be ready, if need bee to fall vpon *Leggendorff*, if he stirre any way in this time (if I may so say) of the cessation of the war.

From *Presburgh* and *Morauia* they write, that whereas it is reported, that *Bethlem Gabor* hath condiscended to the Emperors request for peace, and his admission into *Hungary*, it is not altogether the same : But a faire correspondency betweene them vntill the Pala-

tinate be surrendered, and the King in quiet possession as he thinketh requisite : but notwithstanding all this faire conference and communication betweene them, some Hungarian Lords are very bitter against the Emperor, and in a manner deny that euer hee or his shall come amongst them as their King and Soueraigne.

From the Palatinate againe there is a letter written, that the inhabitants haue learned to make good English beere in those parts, and that within these fие weekes, there are brought into the Palatinate aboue 3000. head of cattle from Burgundy, and the countries about Bazill and Geneua : these countreyes relying on the credit of the vndertakers, and the vndertakers resoluing, that something will be done at least to the comfort of the inhabitants, and recovery of the prosperity of the place : For although the soldiers haue gone farre in foraging, and de-populating the same ; yet if they may haue the remainder of their haruest, and vintage in quiet, they make no doubt to grow rich againe, and flourish as they were wont: all the

the old bridges are also repaired, and the new especially those ouer the *Neckar*, disoynted and ouerthowne.

From *Strasborogh* there is a letter, which a Merchant sent to his friend in *Amsterdam*, contayning thus much, that he came by wagon into *Strasborough*, as Count *Mansfeild* was marching towards *Luzentborgh*, and had giuen charge, that not a soldier should touch by way of annoyance or disturbance either Couch, Wagon, Marchant, or Traveller, whereby he was the more emboldned to take acquaintance of certaine Gentlemen whom he knew, and of whom hee demanded the reason why *Mansfeild* marched in that manner, who prelentyly answered, that hee knew not otherwise, then if a peace be concluded, to enter into seruice of the States, considering he had resolued not to serue the Archduches or house of *Austria* any more.

From *Lorraine* they also write, that the town of *Metz* is not onely fortified, but supplied with a better garrison to preuent all incursions into *France*. For although little was spoken now of *Brunswicke*; yet might the Soul-
diers

diers prooue vnruely, and vpon distafting conditions against their Masters, grow iſolent and factious, and ſo not to be ruled by their Commanders.

From *Bruffels* little is written of busynesse, but that the ſouldiers are drawn euery where into the field, amongſt whom the Earles of *Argile* and *Tyrone* went ſuddenly to *Antwerp*: *Spinola* as yet remaining at the Court to attend the iſſue of thofe affaires.

But concerning the ſiege of *Bergen*, the Letters both from *Antwerp* and the States ſide affure vs, that as yet it is not worthie the name of a Siege: for they haue neither made their approaches to annoy the towne, nor to win the Rauclins, or out-workes towards the land; but are themſelues in great danger both of their ſhot, and ſallies, in ſomuch that they remooued halfe a mile at leaſt from the annoyance of the Cannon, and queſtioneſſe meane ſome other thing than to get the ſame by aſſault, or battry. For as we heare, the place is ſupplied with at leaſt 40. peeces of artillery, and 22. companies of foot: the Riuuer is open on the other ſide, and the States haue euerie where

where overlooked the Land of Tertoll: The Prince of *Orange*, attendeth other businesse, and comes not with a Souldier to disturbe them, as if hee presumed on the strength of the place, or scorned to giue the Enemie notice, that hee thought them in danger: And whereas they had given out, that vpon the Volentiers comming out of England, they should bee able to maintayne three running Armies, and so set vpon *Sluice*, *Bergen*, and *Breda* at once: This may bee a Bravado, and a man may answere with asking, what shall his Excellency the Prince of *Orange* doe in the meane while? who is as strong every where in the field as *Spirnola*, and may sooner take *Scortogenbusch* from them, then they depriue the *States* of any of their Townes of importance.

And whereas it was reported, that the Arch-duches Forces were still Masters of the field, and had ever this policie to make the Enemies Countrey

the seate of the Warre, wee see no such thing: For both the Armies now lying in *Brabant*, (which is for the most part in the possession of the Arch-Duches) must needes forage, and turmoile the Inhabitants, and impoverish the Countrey, doe what they can.

From *Cullen* they write, that the Duke of *Saxonie*, cannot by any meanes suppress the Protestants: For though the Countrey is kept to the obedience of the Emperour: yet notwithstanding the Bishops, and Priestes they assemble themselues, and haue broken open many Churches, to mainetaync their publike Service and meetings: so that for feare of mischiefe and insurrection, hee hath retyered himselfe, and sent the Emperour and Bishop Electors word, who yet are not come to their great Townes, but hold themselues in strong Castles and Holds.

From *France* wee heare, that the King goes forward in his Journey to

Langue-

Languedocke, and threatens to visit *Provence* by way of reformation.

Since the taking in of Saint *Anthoine*, there is nothing done, more then that the Townes of Force stand the better on their Guard.

Montalbon is newly supplyed with great store of provision.

Rochell entertaines all commers, and promiseth great rewardes, keepes her Haven sure, and thriveth by the Sea. *Subisse* is dayly expected, and the towne is wonderfull full of people. The Duke of *Bulloigne*, entreates for favour, and writes to his Maisticie for a pacification.

The Parliament of *Normandie*, is somewhat crosse to the Iesuites, and there is a light of better comfort to the people: God turne all to the best, and turne their heartes, that wish ill to *Sion*.

From *Bantem*:

In our passage from *Ioanna*, to this place, wee lost sight of the *Rose*, and

Richard, but within sixe dayes after, the Richard came to vs with a Portingall
 prise at her Sterne, which shée had ta-
 ken that Night, wee lost her compa-
 ny; it is a wonder to tell it: The Ri-
 chard being a Pinnace of about sixtene
 Tuns, manned with fourteene men
 and boyes, and having but two small
 Faulkenets in her, and the Portingall
 of two hundred and fiftie Tuns, with
 two hundred and fiftie men in her,
 whereof seventie were Portingalls, the
 rest Mesticos and Slaues, and eight pee-
 ces of Ordinance: The Richard com-
 ming vp with them, plyed her demy
 Dogs so well, that in the shooting of
 twenty shot, they killed their Captaine,
 which the rest perceiving, strucke all
 their Sayles amaine, and like tall men
 came aboord the Richard, sixe at a time,
 whom the Master caused to be bound,
 but fearing to haue too many aboord,
 though bound, he sent a terrible Com-
 maund to the rest aboord, that vpon
 their liues, they should depart their ship
 into

into their great boat, which they very
valiantly performed; and leaft their
Ship to the vtter disgrace of themſelues
and all their Nation: For the Portin-
gals conſidering the ſmall number of
men, and the weakeſe of the ſhip
that tooke them, are in a great
rage againſt themſelues,
for yeelding ſo
cowardly.

...

F I N I S.

